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G.-R. Snellmann; Agriculture in Finland, by G. Grotenfelt. Although the book does not claim to be a scientific book in the narrower acceptance of the word, its spirit is more scientific than that of many a high-toned publication, owing to the perfect honesty and trustworthiness which characterizes every page; and there is not the slightest doubt that it will amply fulfill the above-mentioned purpose for which it was written. M. K. GENTHE.

L'Albania. Di V. Mantegazza. 276 pp. Maps, ills. Bontempelli & Invernizzi, Rome, 1912. L. 3.50. 7½ x 5.

The Albanians are described far more extensively than their country. Their known history is recalled and the race portrayed as energetic, though quite primitive. The writer appears impressed by the courage and deep-seated religious feeling of the people. He fails to call attention to the influence of the region's rugged topography, to which the isolation of the race and the character of its individuals are due. It is plain that he treads on surer ground when dealing with the international problems centering around Albania. His views, however, smack of decided partiality to Italian interpretations of the Albanian question.

A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great. By J. B. Bury. xxv and 909 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. $2. 7½ x 5½.

The introductory chapter gives a good though brief summary of the geography of Greece. Seven maps serve well the purposes of cartographical illustration. In this second edition of Dr. Bury's History the larger part of Chapter 1 has been rewritten to conform with the recent discoveries made through the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans and other explorers. This compact, authoritative work may well be read in connection with some of the more recent writings on the physical geography of Greece by such men as A. Philippson, C. Neumann and J. Partsch.

Zustand der Atmosphäre über Europa am 6. Januar 1910. Heft 1, Synoptische Darstellungen atmosphärischer Zustände, Jahrgang, 1910; 1. Serie *Veröffentl. Geophysikal. Inst. der Univ. Leipzig,* herausgegeben von dessen Direktor V. Bjerknes. 13 map plates. 22 x 16.

The importance of the step recently taken by the University of Leipzig in calling Professor Bjerknes to a new meteorological professorship in that institution may be recognized in the prompt appearance of the first series of large synoptic charts showing the pressure distribution and air movement over Europe on the first international "term-day" of 1910. This publication is in many ways an epoch-making one for aerology and for meteorology. It is the first of a series which is to be continued in connection with the international exploration of the free air in Europe. The need of this cartographic presentation of upper air conditions has been felt ever since "sounding the ocean of air" became a serious scientific undertaking; and under the extraordinarily able direction of Professor Bjerknes, the Geophysical Institute of the University of Leipzig will, without doubt, be able to make aerological studies of the greatest value, whose practical bearings upon weather forecasting we shall in due time come to realize.

Ten charts show, for Jan. 6, 1910, the "topography" of the ten "Hauptschichten," *i. e.,* the altitude, for fifty meter intervals, of the isobaric surfaces for every 100 millibars, or for pressures of 750, 675, 600, 525, 450, 375, 300, 225, 150 and 75 mms. of pressure. There are further shown on each chart the thickness of the atmospheric stratum, for ten meter intervals, up to the next higher pressure surface. A new point about these charts is that they show the altitude of the isobaric surfaces, and not, as has been customary, the pressure distribution at definite altitudes. One reason for this change is that it greatly facilitates the numerical computations. In addition to the ten maps just referred to, the isobars and isotherms at sea level, and the sea level air